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Equal Rights

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Mildred Seydell

A recent visitor to Alva Belmont House, National Headquarters of the Woman's Party in Washington, was Mildred Seydell, Chairman of the Georgia Branch of the Party. Mrs. Seydell is a well-known newspaper columnist and a member of the staff of The Atlanta Georgian. Her visit to the headquarters was made while en route to New York from which point she sailed for Gibraltar and from there to South Africa.

Mrs. Seydell is being sent to Africa by the Hearst papers and will write for them a series of articles on that most interesting of continents. She has gotten in touch with Alice Paul in Geneva and hopes through Miss Paul to contact outstanding women in Africa who may be engaged in international work in behalf of women.

This is one of Mrs. Seydell's many interesting tours for the Hearst organization. On a previous occasion, she visited Turkey, where she investigated crime conditions. On her return she promises an interesting article for Equal Rights.

Equal Rights

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Annual Dues	$10.00
Associate Members	$1.00
Subscribing Members	$3.00
Founders	$100.00
Life Members	$1,000.00
Endowers	$5,000.00
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OBJECT OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

The object of this organization shall be to secure for women complete equality with men under the law and in all human relationships.

THE LUCRETIA MOTT AMENDMENT

"Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

[Senate Joint Resolution Number 1]
[House Joint Resolution Number 1]

Introduced in the Senate March 10, 1933, by SENATOR JOHN G. TOWNSEND, Delaware.

Introduced in the House March 9, 1933, by REPRESENTATIVE LOUIS LUDLOW, Indiana.

United We Stand!

THAT the women of Germany should be so thoroughly despoiled of their rights through Hitlerism is all the more difficult to understand because in the immediately preceding years they had made such amazing progress.

Germany, for instance, it was frequently asserted, had comparatively more women in its national assembly than any other nation. It was precisely because German women had risen so high in the scale of citizenship since the days of the Kaiser and his glorification of ultra-domesticity, that their present enslavement seems so incomprehensible and horrible.

Those German women who have found existing conditions in their own country unbearable and have therefore taken refuge in other countries where the doors to progress and advancement are not so completely barred, give a very plausible explanation of this state of affairs in the land of Hitler. In large measure they feel it is due to the fact that the political liberation of women took place so suddenly and meant such a revolutionary change to the rank and file—as sudden and cataclysmic, in fact, as the change from the Empire to the Republic—that women immediately joined the existing political parties, where they worked side by side with men, and entirely overlooked the importance of forming organizations of their own to protect the rights already granted and also to push forward until they had attained complete equality.

It is pointed out by these leaders that in countries where women have progressed more slowly, the gains they have won are more apt to be permanent. The very difficulties encountered in attaining their rights has taught these women the necessity of organizing among themselves, so as to be able to present at all times a strong front to the forces of opposition and reaction. Had German women learned the value of solidarity as the Hitler forces have learned and practiced them, they would not now be the helpless victims of their male dictators.

WHICH is by way of pointing out that it is of the utmost importance that members of the National Woman's Party should meet and confer and counsel together at every possible opportunity. National conventions of the Party are now held annually instead of biennially; but in a country as large as this, one convention a year is hardly sufficient. If held in the East, it is inaccessible to members in the far West. If held in the North, those in the extreme South will find it too difficult to attend. On the other hand, if the country be divided into regions, the regions consisting of contiguous States with more or less identical problems, political and otherwise, conferences can be held at comparatively short intervals—two, three, possibly even four times each year—at which the problems of the women of that region can be thoroughly oriented, and at the same time preparations can be made for making the national conventions more effective.

But, better still, the meeting of regional groups, here and there throughout the country, is the best possible way of serving notice on the political powers-that-be in each locality of the fact that women are strongly organized both offensively and defensively so far as their rights are concerned, and that those who oppose women will rue it at the polls.

The next Woman's Party Conference will be held Saturday and Sunday, October 27 and 28, at the Hotel Jefferson in Richmond, Virginia. Mrs. Robert Fletcher Hudson, Virginia Chairman of the Party, and Elsie Graff, a Richmond leader, are deeply immersed in plans that will provide two profitable and pleasurable days for everyone who attends, including the participation on the program of high officials of both city and State. The Conference is being held under the auspices of the Eastern Conference Committee of which Dr. Arabel W. Clark of Philadelphia is chairman.

THE Virginia Branch of the Party made a gallant fight during the last session of the Virginia Legislature to secure the passage of a bill to admit women on juries. The members were able to win strong newspaper support and also the coöperation of some of the leading men citizens of the commonwealth. They regard the defeat of the bill as a mere temporary set-back, and hope to prove to their own political leaders through the coming Conference that women are fully qualified, are desirous of serving on juries, and that justice cannot be adequately served until they do.

All members of the Party, whatever their State may be, are urged to attend the Conference and by their presence testify that the demand to place woman on the same civil, legal and political footing as men can no longer be denied.

Democrats of Arkansas Declare for Equal Rights

HARDLY had we published the good news that the Democrats of Delaware were proposing an Equal Rights Plank for their platform, when the following letter arrived from Arkansas:

218 Oak Street,
Hot Springs, Ark.,
September 9, 1934.

MY DEAR MRS. HOOKER:

Here is the most glorious news we have ever had from Arkansas! The Democratic State Convention here in Hot Springs last week declared for Equal Rights for men and women in all political and governmental affairs! ! !

The business and professional women and school teachers must be back of that. Am going to find out who deserves the everlasting praise and thanks of all women in Arkansas for such a fine thing.

Am so happy to send you the clipping from today's paper, and hope they will follow this good step by a constitutional amendment for Equal Rights.

How could I help to get them to do that?

Loyally yours,
LENORA SPENCER.

Here is the platform:

We, the Democratic Party of Arkansas, in convention assembled, reaffirm our faith in the principles of government formulated by Thomas Jefferson and practiced by our matchless leader, Franklin D. Roosevelt.

ECONOMY

Outstanding in the history of American Commonwealths are the accomplishments of the present State administration, in reducing the expenses of the State government more than 50 per cent without affecting effciency; and in placing the State upon a cash basis. We favor a continuance of the same practice which made possible such results.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

We favor the adoption of the constitutional amendments submitted by the last General Assembly, one of which provides that no increased or additional taxes shall be levied, without a vote of the people, and specifies the maximum aggregate amount of appropriations for all purposes other than schools and highways. The other prohibits the issuance of bonds without vote of the people.

AUDITS

We favor continuance of the pre-audit system inaugurated by the last General Assembly. By this system bills are audited before they are paid, and not afterwards.

STATE'S INSTITUTIONS

The State's permanent institutions, eleemosynary, penal and educational, are entitled to the available resources of the State government. Those resources must not be dissipated by the creation of new and experimental institutions.

Honorary boards have proven their superiority for the oversight of public institutions, and we favor their continuance. **Women should be placed on these boards.**

We approve the steps taken to insure an early completion of the State Hospital at Benton.

The State tuberculosis sanitoriums must receive every aid and attention possible.

The Confederate Home is recognized as a patriotic charge upon the hearts of the people of Arkansas. The worthy and heroic beneficiaries of the Confederate pensions and the problem presented by the stoppage of the pensions should be solved speedily and adequately.

EDUCATION

We recognize that the State's first duty is to insure to every child of scholastic age an opportunity to acquire the fundamentals of an education. To this end the common schools must be effectively provided for. The problem facing the schools is largely to be solved through the practice of efficient methods in the application of economy under the terms of the School Budget Law. We favor adequate support of the State's institutions for higher learning.

LISTEN, WOMEN

Harriet Howe

The greatest work that remains to be done
Is to be done by women.
It is of vaster import than the discovery
of radium,
Or of the use of electricity,
Or of the invention of air-ships,
Or the development of the radio,
Or the art of extermination by war,
Or the harnessing of the power of the
atom;
For it means the reconstruction
Of the entire social order.

It is this:
To elevate yourselves
Individually and collectively,
So thoroughly and completely in the minds
of men
That there can never be another case
Of criminal assault upon a woman.
That result can only be reached when you
dignify,
Qualify and equip yourselves, so that all
men
Shall respect all women.

Changing the lip-serving sophistry
(Which calls a woman queen
Yet bids her fetch his slippers)
To grave and gentle reverence.

Deep in his heart no man respects a
woman
No matter what sweet words he speaks.
No civilization can endure,
Or should endure,
Founded on such dishonor.
For there are savage races
More civilized than we,
Whose women are inviolate.

Women, can you not understand
The world lies helpless in your hands?
Why is it that, when freedom comes to
you
In shape of wealth and ease, you spend
your time
Playing bridge-whist, or driving your new
car,
Or in personal decoration?

How can you be content with childish joys
When the world's homage waits for you?
How can you play with toys
When the world bleeds for your healing
help?

Why not awake to adult consciousness at
last
And know that men
Are but the children you have borne;
And all the crimes of all the world to-day
Mark where you failed in Cosmic Mother-
hood?

HIGHWAYS

The investment in our present highways must be preserved through efficient upkeep of roads and bridges.

All obligations of the highway department issued under the refunding act must be discharged as soon as possible, but the tax on motor vehicles and gasoline should not be increased.

No changes must be made in the law authorizing the refunding of road district, highway and bridge obligations, that are not within both the letter and spirit of the agreement made with the State's creditors.

We favor an early completion of the trunk line highways.

STATE'S POLICE FORCE

We favor the creation of an efficient State's police force, whose duty it will be to make travel on our highways safer; and to assist local law-enforcing officers.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

The necessity for the regulation of utility rates has been demonstrated. We favor amendments of the present regulatory laws to the end that efficient regulation will be secured for the people of Arkansas.

AMENDMENT OF ELECTION LAWS

There are too many complaints of irregularities in the holding and announcement of results of primary elections. The integrity of the ballot must be preserved. To that end we favor the strengthening of our present laws.

We favor amending our corrupt practices act so as to fix definite responsibility upon candidates for party nomination for spoken or published misrepresentations or libels of their opponents and fellow Democrats. Through such dishonest campaign methods the voters may be misled, and irresponsible demagogues may be nominated and elected to office. The amendment should provide for punishment by the courts to the extent at least of depriving the offending candidates of the nominations they thus obtained through deception and slander.

COMMON CARRIERS

Common carriers, whether by rail, highway, water or air, must be protected and given an equal opportunity to compete one with the other.

CAPITAL AND LABOR

We declare for equal and adequate protection of both labor and capital. Each has the right of collective bargaining and of speaking through representatives of its own selection. Capital is entitled to a fair return on its investment. Labor is entitled to a wage which is sufficient to furnish the necessities of life, to afford such educational, economic and religious opportunities, as well as conveniences of living, as are open to all other classes, and to enable the workers to insure against that day when they will no longer be able to earn. As soon as finances will permit, we favor a start upon a plan of old-age pensions.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN

We declare for the equality of women with men in all political and governmental affairs. We favor wages for women equal to those for men for equal services. We

oppose the exploitation of women and children in industry.

AGRICULTURE

The power of the State to aid agriculture is limited, but we recognize the economic crime committed against those who till the soil. Whatever can be effected through legislation to place farming upon an equality with other industries should be done and without delay.

FINANCE AND TAXATION

No taxes levied for one purpose should be used for any other purpose. The people of the State should not be burdened with any increased or additional taxes.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

The organization for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the admission of Arkansas into the Union of States is entitled to the active support of all patriotic citizens.

Employment of Women "Under Fire"

RECENT gains such as the adoption of the Equal Nationality Treaty and the passage of the Equal Nationality Bill and the good news that women, thanks to its new constitution, are now on an equal legal and political footing with men in Brazil, should not make us too sanguine. This is the message brought from abroad by Lena Madesin Phillips, president of the International Federation of Business and Professional Women.

"The whole woman movement is under fire," stated Miss Phillips on her arrival in New York after attending the sessions of the International Labor Conference in Geneva. "And at many points," she added, "women are losing ground."

The interview, as it appeared in the *Arkansas Democrat* (Little Rock, Arkansas), continues:

"The economic depression has brought in its wake many encroachments upon their position, and particularly upon the position of married women. In several European countries there have been determined efforts to oust women from both state and private employment and in the Duchy of Luxemburg, so we were told, the employment of women whether married or single, has for some time been subject to preliminary authorization by the government. Naturally the attitude of the present German government in attempting to thrust its women back into the kitchen and the nursery is not without its harmful influence.

"But in the face of these difficulties women have not been altogether resourceless. Frequently they have aroused public opinion to a point which has made government authorities consider it wise to revoke edicts against the married women. And interestingly enough, associations of professional men have in several instances joined in these protests, aroused by injustice to their fellow workers.

"But there is no denying that these persistent attacks are danger signals, which all of us who are seriously interested in the progress of women must heed.

"In fact, the menace to the status of the married woman was considered so serious that we gave the greater part of a day to consideration of it in a four-day meeting of the board of directors of the International Federation of Business and Professional Women in late June.

"Moreover, at the meeting of the International Council of Women in Paris, which I attended later, the focus seemed to have swung away from world peace, which with that organization has always been a pertinent issue, to this new threat to feminine progress, and instead of staging a mass meeting in defense of the ideal of peace, the Council held a great protest meeting in the Sorbonne in affirmation of women's right to work and condemnation of any attempt to deprive them of it. So I am confident we can count upon the support of the leisure group in our campaign to protect the interests of business and professional women.

"But I believe that to safeguard those interests is primarily our job and it will certainly be the principal phase of the program of our Federation this year."

Miss Phillips returned to announce that the European headquarters of the International Federation will this year be moved from Geneva to London "for economic reasons," and that Miss Dorothy A. Heneker, the executive director, will spend much of the year in the field. She will open the International Exposition of Fine Arts to be held in Warsaw in October under the auspices of the International Federation, and will go on to Lithuania, Latvia, Esthonia, Finland, Norway, Sweden and Denmark to do organization work.

"Froken Nana With, founder of the National Woman's Party of Norway, who has done vigorous and able organization work for the Federation in her own country, has been named international membership chairman," Miss Phillips said.

Equal Rights in Czechoslovakia

IN 1848, at Seneca Falls, New York, a group of pioneer American Feminists adopted a "Declaration of Sentiments," followed by a series of resolutions, of which the third read:

"Resolved, That woman is man's equal —was intended to be so by the Creator, and the highest good of the race demands that she be recognized as such."

That was eighty-six years ago. Since that time American women have won just one general right of citizenship, that of voting. The great majority may not serve on juries, nor enter into free and unrestricted competition with men in seeking employment, and are discriminated against in regard to property, inheritance, and many other civil rights, including denial, in some States, to guardianship rights over their own children, and the right to hold public office.

In Czechoslovakia, the women's Equal Rights Party was organized thirty-five years ago. In that time Czechoslovakian women, we are told, have made advances that, according to the following letter, give them an advantage over American women in several important respects, and make us ask ourselves again, "What is wrong with American women?"

Questions propounded by our Czechoslovakian Feminist sisters and included in the letter are thought-provoking and could give rise, if our readers should be so disposed, to a symposium of opinions to be forwarded to the Equal Rights Party in Prague.

The letter reads:

301-303 American Trust Bldg.,
Cedar Rapids, Iowa,
September 3, 1934.

Editor, EQUAL RIGHTS,
Baltimore, Md.

DEAR MADAM:

I have received a letter from Dr. Albina Honzakova in Prague, Czechoslovakia, in which she informs me that they are celebrating the thirty-fifth anniversary of the existence of the Women's Equal Rights Party, and, simultaneously, the sixtieth birthday of Mrs. Plaminek, the president, who for many years has been the outstanding woman worker for women's rights there. She is a Senator, at present, also.

The women of Czechoslovakia have certain advantages over us, for they are eligible to every office, have the same wages and salaries as men in the same occupations. They also have old-age pensions and better care in motherhood.

In honor of this anniversary, they wish to publish a book, to be printed in November, as a sort of summary of their activity and their aims. They would like to include in it, also, the attitude of the American women on the following questions:

1. What, in your judgment, has Feminism, as such, contributed to the evolution of humanity, and what has been specifically good in it for women?
2. In what do you see errors or unpleasant consequences?
3. In what do you see the acute actual program of Feminism and its ultimate aim?
4. In Russia, Lenin and his followers have been successful in overcoming the women's indifference in various phases of the endeavor. Where, in America, have women comprehended the importance of women's solidarity? Can it be said that there is a movement of the masses?
5. What stand do industry and bureaucratic aristocracy and the church take in the matter?

What can be expected of young women in the sense of comprehension of the evolution of feminine movements?

The Czechs take everything seriously, and hence, even this celebration is, to them, a very important event.

If you can use this for your paper, please do so, and if you can answer these questions, they would be immensely elated, and I will thankfully appreciate it.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) D. R. WISTEIN.

Tells Lawyers Need of Equal Rights Amendment

IN her address to the National Association of Women Lawyers recently in session in Milwaukee, Burnita Shelton Matthews, newly-elected president of the Association, pointed out the desperate need for the passage of the Equal Rights Amendment to the Federal Constitution in order that American women may enjoy the same quality of citizenship as American men. That need, Mrs. Matthews asserted, has long been recognized by justice-loving women, among them Abigail Adams, wife of President John Adams and mother of President John Quincy Adams.

Mrs. Matthews is counsel of the National Woman's Party.

An abstract of her address appeared in *The Milwaukee Journal,* as follows:

"I desire you would remember the ladies—if particular care and attention is not paid to the ladies, we are determined to foment a rebellion, and will not hold ourselves bound by any laws in which we have no voice or representation—"

Abigail Adams, wife of one President of the United States, and the mother of another, wrote those prophetic words—to her husband. It was just before the Declaration of Independence of the United States was made. Forseeing our independence from England and the necessity for new laws for this infant country, she urged that such laws recognize the freedom of women.

That was about 150 years ago, but the "ladies" still need to be "remembered," in the opinion of Mrs. Burnita Shelton Matthews, Washington, D. C., newly elected president of the National Association of Women Lawyers.

"The independence of the United States became a reality," she comments cryptically. "Likewise the adoption of the Constitution of the United States was accomplished—but the 'ladies' have not been remembered in it."

Mrs. Matthews was among the distinguished delegates to the recent convention of the American Bar Assaciation in Milwaukee. She addressed various women's groups while here, and also spoke over the radio in behalf of the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution. And it is in behalf of that Amendment which reads, "Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction," that she is devoting her time and talents.

"The Equal Rights Amendment would put the women into the Constitution, so to speak; would strike down the shackles the common law places upon them and would mean that every woman shall hold her life, liberty and property under the protection of the general rules governing other human beings," she says.

Perhaps few realize that for almost a century women have been carrying on a campaign to secure for women Equal Rights with men, Mrs. Matthews continues. She points to the first Equal Rights convention in the United States at Seneca Falls, N. Y., in 1848. Among the demands were: Equal Rights in the franchise, in political office, in education, in the professions, in marriage, in the control of property, in guardianship of children, in making contracts, in the church and in the home.

"In 1934 all of these rights remain to be won except the right to vote," Mrs. Matthews comments. "The discriminations still imposed upon women by the laws of this country bear witness to the need for the Equal Rights Amendment."

In more than one-third of the States there are still laws which take little account of the claims and feelings of mothers, she begins in recital of discriminations. In the District of Columbia, for instance, when a son or daughter dies without a will, the father often inherits to the exclusion of the mother. In Florida, when a child is killed under circumstances as to justify a suit for damages, the father of the child is permitted to collect for the "mental pain and suffering of the mother." In Massachusetts, Michigan and New York the services and earnings of a minor child belong to the father.

"In 40 States the services of the wife in the home belong to the husband," Mrs. Matthews continues. "Despite the number of women in the teaching profession in Oklahoma, no woman may hold the office of superintendent of public instruction. In Wisconsin, no woman may serve as clerk to a legislative committee or in any other capacity as an employee of the State legislature. Women are disqualified as jurors in 27 States. In Virginia, the father cannot be made to contribute to the maintenance of his illegitimate child."

Those who object to the "blanket" nature of the proposed Equal Rights Amendment fail to appreciate that all provisions of the Constitution are general in their nature, according to Mrs. Matthews. Nor does she hold with those who fear the Amendment will take away "protection" from women.

"Women have always been told that they are protected," she says. "All the discriminations against women have been explained away as 'protection.'

"The labor laws imposing restrictions upon women's employment represent 'protective legislation,' which it is said the Amendment would endanger," she continues. "It is dangerous to continue the promotion of labor laws applying to women alone. The minimum wage laws should be applicable to both men and women workers and then neither would undercut the other. I believe that all labor laws should be based on the nature of the work and include all workers and that labor regulations should not be based on sex.

"Formerly it was insisted by opponents of the Equal Rights Amendment that it is unconstiutional to have a minimum wage law for men. But the NRA is fixing minimum wages now for all workers—men and women. Moreover, the NRA has hundreds of codes fixing hours for all workers, men as well as women. What is more—the maximum hours the NRA is fixing for both men and women workers are shorter than those prescribed by protective legislation for women alone.

"The Equal Rights Amendment would not affect the NRA codes applying equally to men and women, and almost without exception the hours fixed by these codes are the same for both men and women. Too, a large number of States already have labor legislation that applies to all workers in a particular occupation."

Mrs. Matthews believes it is dangerous to continue the promotion of labor laws applying to women alone, because in

PROPOSES NEW STRATEGY

1023 Sanborn, Avenue,
Hollywood, California,
7 September, 1934.

Editor, Equal Rights,
19 West Chase Street,
Baltimore, Maryland.

Dear Mrs. Hooker:

I have just finished reading the article in the August 25 issue of Equal Rights, by Helena Hill Weed, entitled, "Beyond the Pale." As I read, a brilliant (?) idea flashed into my mind—by means of which millions of aroused women should be stampeding for the opportunity to register as active supporters of the Equal Rights Amendment.

The article shows that the 14th Amendment which states, "No State shall make or enforce any laws which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States," really means "male" citizens in its practical application, since not only States but even the Federal Government as well make laws of unequal application to male and female citizens.

Then to call this matter forcibly to the attention of all female citizens of the United States, why not start a newspaper campaign to amend the 14th Amendment by inserting the word "male" before the word "citizens," so that this amendment will express in plain language its unmistakable intent and purpose. It will then correctly read: "No State shall make or enforce any laws which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of male citizens of the United States."

How the insertion of that little 4-letter word meaning lords of creation would make the clinging vines sit up and take notice, and then begin expostulating over the back fence to their next-door neighbors, and in their social groups, clubs, etc. First thing you know they'd be organizing their defensives and offensives (I almost wrote offenses) against it. Bridge would suffer a decline, and P. T. A.'s and P. E. O.'s would become seething hot-beds of indignation. Then, after enough active organization against this tyrannous suggestion had been done, and these now blissfully dormant and well-satisfied ladies had been sufficiently stung by the hornet of righteous wrath to keep them sore for a long, long time, they would be lusciously ripe for plucking by the National Woman's Party in their campaign for Equal Rights. What could so quickly fulfill the aim for a greatly increased membership in the National Woman's Party than a "stirring" campaign to take away the rights which the ladies thought they had—but hadn't. Nature sometimes does its best work by reversal.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Bernice A. Dryer.

times of economic stress such trend would encourage campaigns to pass "restrictive" legislation intended to make women ineffective as competitors.

"In California recently a bill was sponsored by the Labor Department and the Federation of Labor to put practically all paid women workers under the eight-hour day, including professional women," she relates. "Fortunately the women of California saw that the bill would give them the theoretical protection of an eight-hour day and take from them the actual protection of well-paid jobs, so they defeated the bill.

"As long as woman performed the unpaid labor of the world, nobody worried about her physical characteristics, her long hours nor her payless condition. It was only when women entered the paid field of employment that her competitors became concerned and started all sorts of queer notions. I am convinced that the passage of the Equal Rights Amendment is inevitable and that it will in a large measure be the fulfillment of women's long struggle for human liberty."

"Alice in Whitehall Again"

OUR readers will doubtless remember the clever little skit, entitled "Alice in Whitehall" (with apologies to Lewis Carroll) which appeared in EQUAL RIGHTS of February 10, 1934. It had been taken from *Opportunity* (London), organ of the National Association of Women Civil Servants of England, and bore no signature — only the initials "E. S." modestly appended.

"E. S." has now published a sequel, "Alice In Whitehall Again," as deliciously Carrollesque as the original, and with the lesson of equal pay for workers no less forcibly, albeit whimsically, driven home. It is submitted "with more apologies to Lewis Carroll," as follows:

The Caterpillar took the hookah out of its mouth, and spoke.

"What do you want?" it said languidly.

"If you please, sir," said Alice, rather timidly. "I was looking through the keyhole of that door over there, and I saw such a lovely garden. But the door seemed to be locked."

"That is not a garden," said the Caterpillar. "It's the Fair Field."

"I don't mind what you call it," said Alice, "but I do want to get in. Please tell me what I have to do."

"I don't think you *can* get in very easily," said the Caterpillar. "Not with a name like yours. I'm not sure that they'd like it."

"Whatever do you mean?" asked Alice in bewilderment. "Who are *they*, and what is the matter with my name?"

"You said it was Alice, didn't you?" said the Caterpillar. "That is where the trouble is. Now if it had been Alfred or Arthur, or even Algernon or Alexander—that would have been different."

"But those are all boys' names," Alice exclaimed in surprise. "You surely don't mean that I am to be kept out just because I am a little girl, and that if I were a little boy I should be allowed to go in."

"I didn't say that," said the Caterpillar, in tones of grave rebuke. "I only said that you might find it difficult to get in with a name like yours. There is no rule at all to prevent you from going in. Only they have never let in anyone like you before, and they might be afraid of what you'd do when you got there. They might think they didn't want to risk it."

"I do wish you'd stop talking nonsense and tell me who *they* are," said Alice, who was by this time feeling a little annoyed.

"You'll find out," said the Caterpillar, "when you try to get in." And it got down off the mushroom and crawled away into the grass, without giving another glance at Alice.

Alice stamped her foot in vexation. "Of all the silly ridiculous things——" she said to herself. "But there, it's no good being angry. I must see about getting into that Fair Field. I do wish I knew where they keep the key."

Suddenly she heard a voice behind and a little above her. "If you push hard," it said, "you can get in."

Alice jumped, and turned round quickly. There, in a branch of a tree, sat the Cheshire Cat, grinning at Alice.

"Oh! it's you," said Alice nervously. "What a fright you gave me! Did you say something just now?"

"I did," said the Cheshire Cat. "I wish you'd listen when you are spoken to. I said—If you push hard you can get in. And so you can—into the Fair Field."

"Oh!" said Alice in delighted surprise, "then the door isn't locked?"

"No," said the Cheshire Cat, "it has been unlocked for some time. Of course," it went on thoughtfully, "you may find a lot of people leaning all their weight against it on the other side. But that isn't the same thing as the door being locked."

"No, I suppose not," Alice agreed, a little doubtfully. "But it makes it almost as hard to get in, I should think."

"Almost," said the Cheshire Cat, "but not quite." Having said this it began to disappear so rapidly that before Alice could make any reply, only its grin remained. ("And you can't argue with a grin," thought Alice. "Or can you? I wonder." But by this time even the grin had completely disappeared.)

"Almost, but not quite," Alice repeated to herself thoughtfully. "I wonder if there's anything in what the creature said. Perhaps I had better go and try."

And she ran off towards the door that let into the Fair Field. As she approached it, she noticed that it was now standing very slightly ajar.

Feminist Notes

Woman Doctor Honored

FOR the first time in the four hundred years of its existence the Royal College of Physicians of London (England) has conferred a fellowship upon a woman. The recipient of the honor is Dr. Helen M. M. Mackay who was one of the workers sent out to Austria in 1920 to study the rickets which the war and post-war shortage of food produced.

Man the Weaker Sex

"IS man or woman really the weaker sex?' is the question propounded to himself by Albert Edward Wiggam, D.Sc., well-known newspaper columnist. This is his answer:

"By every standard known, man is the weaker sex, Prof. S. J. Holmes, eminent biologist of the University of California, says in a fine research on the causes of the deaths of babies. There is a general proneness for male infants to die from all causes to a greater extent than female infants. . . . There is uniformly a greater boy death-rate from both infectious diseases and disorders of the internal organs . . . . malformations of the heart, etc. . . . The sex mortality in infancy as well as in subsequent age periods is consistent with the view that the male is inherently the weaker sex. The fact of more male miscarriages and still-births and the higher death rate of males among many species of lower animals and the greater length of life of women all indicate strongly that man is the weaker sex.

Women Who Work

LABOR unions have not been too friendly to the woman worker. In fact, many Feminists lay the responsibility for "protective legislation" at the doors of organized labor. However, from the catalogue of those unions that are unfriendly to women, one must except the Locomotive Engineers, judging from a book review which appeared recently in the *Locomotive Engineers Journal*. The review is such good propaganda for Equal Rights that we give it in full:

Boldly piercing the mists of romantic sentimentalism with which so many writers have shrouded the position of woman in modern society, Grace Hutchins, in her latest book, *"Women Who Work,"** makes a comprehensive and thorough survey of the conditions and struggles of the 11,000,000 women gainfully occupied in the various industries and occupations of the United States.

Tracing the status of women back through the centuries, "we find that in primitive communities women lived and worked in comparative freedom." The establishing of private property under the domination of man gave him also economic power over women. "The woman became his property, much as his house,

his servant, his ox, etc., became his property."

Against this historic background Miss Hutchins makes an analysis of the present economic forces which form the basis and background of woman's position and activity in the social scheme. Viewed in this light, modern woman's "freedom" to earn a living acquires a new meaning. "Many a working woman must do the work of two persons, and more, in an effort to keep the family alive, not only the work at home with all its exacting tasks, but also a full time job outside."

She gets a job, not out of choice, but because of pressure of economic forces—low wages and unemployment or even death of her husband. The single women are subject to an even greater pressure of these forces.

The author gives us a detailed examination of the wages and working conditions in the various occupations—in the factories, offices, stores, farms, schools, etc. The facts and material are well organized and substantiated by a wealth of reliable statistics. The facts presented in the chapter on the unemployed women workers leaves one shaken to the innermost depths.

The author is not satisfied simply to state the facts, but always presents the perspective of organization as a means of improving the conditions of the workers. An entire chapter is devoted to the part played by women in the American labor history. The facts outlined in this book are a challenge to union organizers to organize these millions of Women Who Work.

•"WOMEN WHO WORK," by Grace Hutchins, International Publishers, New York. Cloth, $2; boards, $1.

Press Comment

Hitler Derides Women's Rights

The Baltimore Sun, September 9, 1934.

NURNBERG, Sept. 8 (A.P.) — The idea of women's rights in politics was condemned today by Chancellor Hitler as "a product of decadent Jewish intellectualism."

The German leader derided the mixing of women in political matters in a speech to 2,000 women politicians. They were Nazi organizers here for the party convention and they applauded his statements energetically.

Hitler told them:

"Liberalism has a large number of points for women's equality. The Nazi program for women has but one: This is a child.

"While man makes his supreme sacrifice on the field of battle, woman fights her supreme battle for her nation when she gives life to a child. The conception of so-called woman's equality is a product of decadent Jewish intellectualism."

Not only that, but Hitler added that he believed parliamentary life tended to degrade and desecrate women.

Der Führer's interest in the birth of children in the German nation was carried even further in the day by 60,000 active evidences of his promotion of the German youth campaign.

The 60,000 were cheering little boys, all in uniform, who marched with military precision into the stadium and listened attentively as *Der Führer* outlined for them the code of life he wished them to follow.

"We want to be a peace-loving people," he said, "but at the same time courageous.

"That's why you must be peaceful and courageous at the same time. We want our people to be honor-loving; to that end you must from earliest childhood learn the conception of honor.

"We want to be a proud people and you must be proud; proud to be the youthful members of the greatest nation. We want an obedient people, and you must learn to practice obedience. We want a people that is not soft but hard as flint, and we want you from early youth to learn to overcome hardships and privations.

"There must be no classes or class distinctions among our people, and you must never let the idea of class distinctions take root among you.

"All we expect of the Germany of the future, we expect of you. We shall pass on, but Germany will live in you."

Every one of these and other sentences, rapped out sharply by Hitler, drew vociferous applause from his young listeners.

Of all the convention events, that of the "Hitler Youth" always is the most enthusiastic. Hitler has said that the great hope for national socialism rests with the youth that grows up in the Nazi doctrine. The main ideal placed before the Hitler youth is that of a heroic military and national life and the members are trained to the obedience of the Nazi leader.

Honor Wyoming Pioneers

Wyoming State Tribune, August 29, 1934.

A PLAQUE commemorating Narcissa Whitman and Eliza Spalding, the first white women to enter the Wyoming country, will be dedicated at South Pass, September 14, by the Wyoming Historical Landmarks Commission.

Mrs. Spalding and Mrs. Whitman, wives of pioneer missionaries, crossed Wyoming, en route to Oregon, in 1936. They were at South Pass—not the later town but the low place in the continental divide —July 4, and participated in the first Independence Day celebration held on Wyoming soil.

Protest Move to Bar Married Couples

Los Angeles Daily News, August 4, 1934.

THE city council is trying to kick Cupid out of the city hall. It's no place for the mischievous god of love, with his bow and quiver of arrows, to be hanging around. That, at least, is the accusation of several city employees who have studied the council's move to bar married couples from employment in the city's service.

The protests started two weeks ago when the council recommended that a charter amendment prohibiting the employment of both husband and wife in any city department or departments be placed before the voters at the November election. Yesterday, as the city attorney's office considered drafting the amendment, opposition was gaining considerable strength.

Charges that the proposal is "unconstitutional" and a "violation of civil service rights" are made by various city employees' organizations.

The movement is not aimed directly at married women now working for the city, although in most circles it is generally regarded as an entering wedge against such employment. As approved by the city council, the proposal strikes at married couples and, if placed in the city charter, presumably would affect husbands and wives equally.

If applied against married couples now working—the legality of which is seriously questioned — approximately 200 would be affected, Elizabeth H. Fiske, city mother, estimated yesterday.

"I can't understand how such a provision could be made retroactive," said Miss Fiske. "The women who work for the city came in with the understanding that their civil service rights were on an equal basis with men, and the fact that they were married at that time or subsequently to a city employee certainly doesn't violate those rights."

The question has arisen also whether the restriction might be extended to brothers and sisters or fathers and sons or to any other combination of relatives.

Does the city council assume that employment of married women is an economic evil demanding correction and that it is trying to initiate such a movement in Los Angeles?

On this point there has been no official announcement. If that is the proposal, however, it seems obvious that the council's action, if accepted, would scarcely make a dent in the local situation.

In 1930, when Uncle Sam took the federal census, there were more than 55,000 married women in Los Angeles reporting a gainful occupation. If 200 of these were to be removed by the council, it would mean less than one-half of 1 per cent of the total.

A study of figures yesterday showed that "household servants" made up the

largest group of employed married women in Los Angeles at the last census. Saleswomen ranked second, office clerks third and stenographers and typists fourth. These four groups accounted for approximately 20,000 jobs held by married women in the city at that time.

It must be obvious, therefore, that the problem of preventing both husband and wife from working—assuming that such a program is feasible—does not lie within the province of the city council. The condition pervades all American business and industry, and as long as there are one-third to one-half more jobs in the country, and also in Los Angeles, than there are families, it is a reasonable assumption that married couples will continue to be employed.

Meanwhile, from information obtained yesterday, it is doubtful whether the "Cupid amendment" will reach the November ballot. Reliable legal counsel is inclined to the opinion that the proposal is unconstitutional. There apparently is general agreement that the "pursuit of happiness" includes the right of a city employee to seek romance and matrimony with one who also happens to be on the city's payrolls.

News from the Field

Chile First to Ratify

SR. DON MANUEL TRUCCO, Ambassador from Chile, has deposited in the Pan American Union the instrument of ratification of the Treaty granting equal nationality rights to women. The instrument of ratification was signed by President Arturo Alessandri last month, but the treaty is effective only from the day of its deposit in the Pan American Union.

The Treaty was recommended by the Inter American Commission of Women to the Seventh International Conference of American States held at Montevideo, December, 1933, and was signed by 19 of the Republics of this hemisphere. Article 1 of the Treaty reads as follows:

> "There shall be no distinction based on sex as regards nationality, in their legislation or in their practice."

Following the ratification, representatives of the Inter American Commission of Women called on Ambassador Trucco to ask him to convey congratulations to his government on being the first one in Hispanic America to ratify the Treaty. The United States Senate ratified the Treaty on May 24, last. Ambassador Trucco told representatives of the Commission that he "was extremely happy his country was the first one in Latin America to ratify the Treaty." He also added that the women of Chile were already active in municipal affairs and that it would not be long before they would have complete enfranchisement.

Maud Younger Outlines Congressional Campaign

IN the neighborhood of fifty Philadelphians and residents of Upper Darby attended a Woman's Party dinner given recently in Upper Darby by Congressional workers under the direction of the Pennsylvania Congressional Chairman, Lois Buenzli, for the purpose of furthering the cause of the Equal Rights Amendment.

Maud Younger,, Chairman of the Congressional Committee and Helen Hunt West, Vice-Chairman, were present from National Headquarters and outlined plans already under way for putting the Amendment through during the next session of Congress.

Marguerite Dugan Bodziak, of Wilmington, Delaware, Democratic National Committeewoman, told of what she had accomplished in her home State in having, under difficulties, the Democratic State Committee include an Equal Rights plank in its platform.

Maud Younger made the principal address of the evening, giving the background of the "Woman Movement in the United States," and the events that had led up to the present movement concentrating upon the passage of an Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, assuring women equality under the law.

EMBAJADA DE CHILE
Washington
4 September, 1934.

Miss Fanny Bunand-Sevastos,
Inter American Commission of Women,
Pan American Union,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Miss Bunand-Sevastos:

It was a pleasure, indeed, to receive from Miss Anne Lovat Kondrup and you the congratulations of the Inter American Commission of Women on the occasion of the deposit in the Archives of the Pan American Union of Chile's ratification of the Convention on the Nationality of Women, adopted at the Seventh International Conference of American States, held at Montevideo.

Chile is very proud to be the first Latin American Country to deposit her ratification of that convention.

In thanking you for your courtesy, may I express the hope that the other nations of the Americas will not be long in following Chile's example.

Believe me,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) M. Trucco,

The Chilean Ambassador.

Helen Hunt West told of the groundwork that is being laid for the campaign proper, which will begin this fall. She gave in detail the plan of organization, dividing the country into regional districts of several States each with a chairman in charge of each district, a Congressional chairman for each State, and finally a chairman to be responsible for each Congressional District. She told of the success in some States where already, through the work of Woman's Party members engaged in Congressional work, members of Congress and candidates had been pledged to support the Amendment.

Mrs. Buenzli acted as toastmistress, introducing the speakers and read letters from several Delaware County candidates for Congressional office announcing their stand on the Amendment. A letter from E. Rawson, the Socialist candidate, stated that he was favorable to the Amendment. James Wolfenden, the present incumbent, sent a message giving his position as noncommittal.

Mr. MacDonough, Democratic candidate, signed a pledge, and in a brief address stated that he was "amused, entertained, instructed and edified."

To Amy Kessler and Genevieve Wallington, of Philadelphia, was due much of the credit for the success of the dinner, which was one of a number that are being given in the various States at this time in the interest of the Equal Rights campaign.

Will Discuss Current Problems

FLORENCE BAYARD HILLES, acting National Chairman of the National Woman's Party, and Jane Norman Smith, member of the National Council, have been invited by the *New York Herald-Tribune* to attend its Fourth Conference on Current Problems, to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, next Wednesday and Thursday, September 26 and 27, as representatives of the Woman's Party.

From Precincts Up

"DURING the last Presidential campaign," writes Lizabeth Wiley of Greybull, Wyoming, Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross suggested to me to try to get women on the political committees from the precincts up. We have made a start. Of twenty-five committeemen (Democratic) in this county three are women this year for the first time. I understand there is also a woman in the new Republican Committee. I was slated for treasurer, but the plan would have put three officials in the one town — hardly fair — and we wanted the chairman and secretary together. I may later be able to get a check-up over the State to see how many women we have on the committees of both parties. If I am able to secure this, will advise you.

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